

TRADE ON THE COASTS

Pilotage Decision On American Coasts.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Commenting upon the Supreme Court's decision in the insular test cases, the Washington correspondent says that at the capitol it is thought that the pilotage decision which attracted little attention at the time, but was handed down with the insular decisions last Monday, will be constructed as affecting the regulations of the coastwise trade to the Philippines, as well as to Porto Rico and Hawaii. By direction of the President and on recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation of the Treasury Department, the coastwise regulations were extended to Porto Rico soon after the ratification of the Paris treaty, or in August, 1898, about the same time they were extended to Hawaii. What is known as the pilotage case, which was argued by ex-Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, was friendly litigation brought to test the legality of these extensive shipping laws. The Supreme Court sustained the President's act, and it is now thought that there will be a demand to extend the regulations to the Philippines, in pursuance of the court's mandate.

Shipping men say this would be a serious blow to American shipping. It is contended that the country is not yet ready to include the distant Philippines in its coastwise trade, and to confer on that far removed archipelago the benefits of the American navigation laws. Still, as the question is not very well understood, it is likely that little will be heard about it until Congress will take hold of it and enact the necessary legislation.

While virtually settled that a substantial change in the Government's Philippine program is contemplated, yet there is a likelihood that this will form the chief topic of consideration at the meeting of the cabinet. Attorney-General Knox is known to be carefully studying the various expressions used by the justices in the De Lima and the Downes decisions, with the view of preparing an opinion to submit to the cabinet, as to the powers which the Supreme Court has declared belong to the President by constitutional warrant as well as the grant of power vested in the executive body by the Spooner resolution. It is regarded therefore, as a reasonable assumption that definite authoritative announcement of the Government's Philippine policy to be pursued until Congress passes special legislation for the archipelago will be made soon after the cabinet meets next week.

CHURCHES FORM A MODERN TRUST

CHICAGO, May 30.—A special to the Tribune from Toledo, Ohio, says:

The "Church Trust," of Toledo, now is a fact, the formal organization having been completed at a meeting held last night. Under the name of "The Federation of Church and Christian Workers in Toledo and Vicinity," a close union has been formed, the object of which is to extend religious work into every home in the city. A constitution setting forth the objects of the Federation was adopted and the work outlined in a general manner.

The intention is to invite every resident of Toledo and vicinity to join one of the churches. Special efforts will be made to attract those who profess no religion, and to secure them as members of some body affiliated with the federation. Entertainments, more elaborate and ambitious than any possible for one church, will be given and the strangers in the city and non-church goers will be invited and given a chance to become acquainted.

United work for municipal reform also is one of the objects of the Federation.

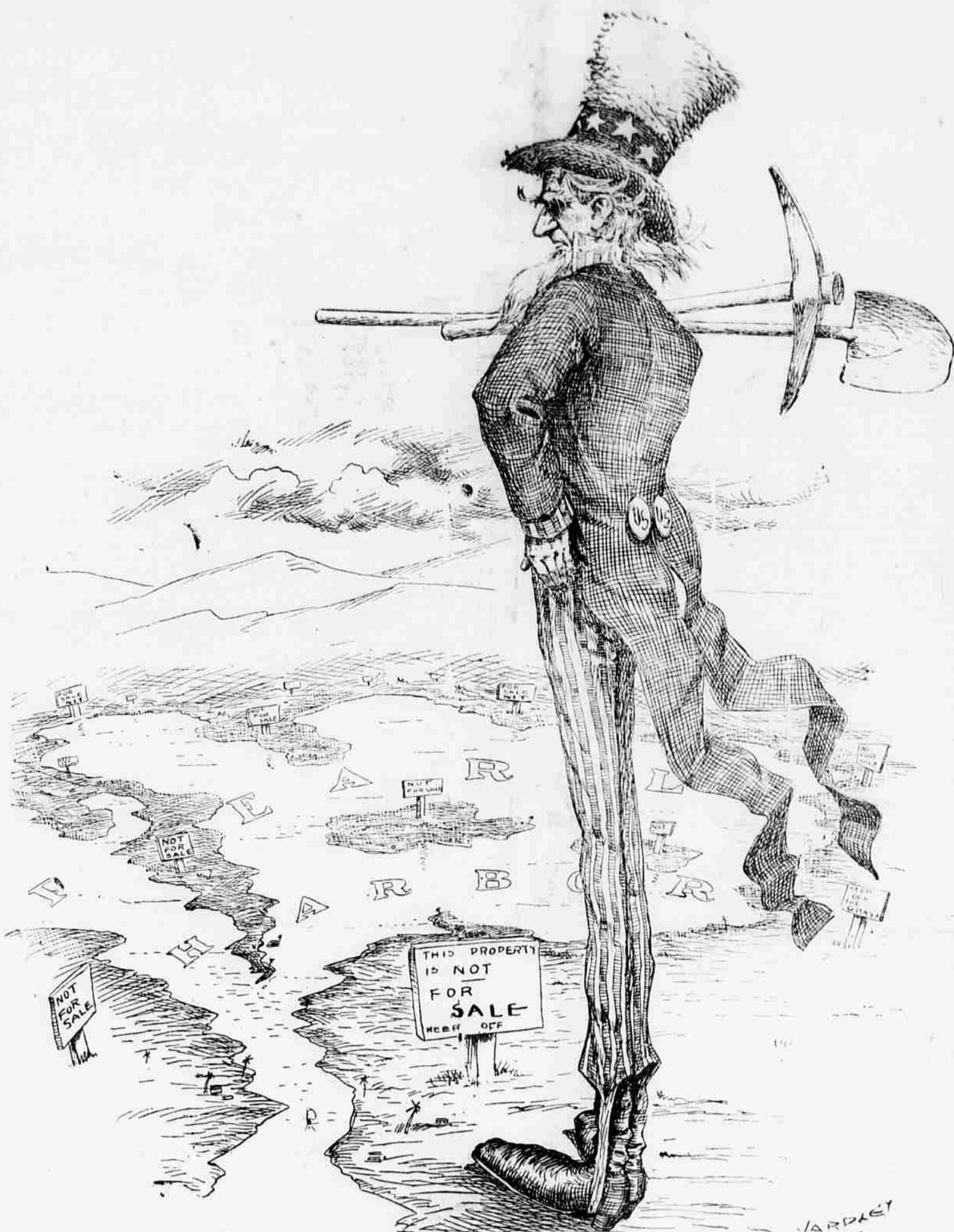
The churches represented at the meeting and the Federation movement, are: Plymouth Congregational, First United Presbyterian, First Baptist, First Presbyterian, Grace Reformed, Epworth M. E., Broadway M. E., Monroe Street M. E., Central Congregational, St. Paul's Episcopal, Evangelical Association, Salem Evangelical, Third Presbyterian, Detroit Avenue Evangelical and St. Paul's M. E. The Fifth Presbyterian and the Y. M. C. A. were represented by proxy. Officers for the first year were elected as follows: President, the Rev. Dr. W. A. Powell, First Presbyterian; Vice President, Thomas Tracy, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal; Secretary, the Rev. C. B. Whitte, Monroe Street Methodist Episcopal; Treasurer, Alfred Milmine, First Baptist.

Another meeting will be held in the near future, when further work of the Federation will be taken up.

Negro Burned to Death.

BARLOW, Fla., May 29.—Fred Rochelle, a negro, thirty-five years of age, who at noon yesterday criminally assaulted and then murdered Mrs. Rena Taggart, a well known and respectable white woman of this city, was burned at the stake here early this evening in the presence of a throng of people. The burning was on the scene of the negro's crime, within 100 yards of the principal thoroughfare of this city.

UNCLE SAM PUZZLED.



UNCLE SAM—Waal, by gum! I'd oughter a'got in before them sugar fellers. □

THE CZAR AND CONTINUED PEACE

His Majesty Talks in the Spirit of the Hague Proposals.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—Frederick W. Hollis of the International Court of Arbitration, left for Warsaw after having received in special audience by Emperor Nicholas. The conference was extended and most cordial. It is understood that the Emperor thanked Mr. Hollis for his history of the peace conference, dedicated to His Majesty, and expressed the deepest gratification over the cordial support from the American people and the United States Government, declaring that he wished to thank the various American organizations, such as churches and chambers of commerce for their enthusiastic effort in behalf of peace.

It is also understood that the Emperor spoke warmly of the excellent relations, historical, traditional and actual, between the United States and Russia, and expressed a hope that both powers, with their great resources, would continue to stand for peace and the strengthening of the Hague tribunal and the bloodless adjustment of international difficulties. His Majesty expressed a conviction that the peace conference marked an important step in advance, but that the tribunal must seek support first and foremost in the intelligent opinion of the world, adding that in this matter American opinion was universally recognized as leading. Without the backing of the American Government and people, the Emperor observed, the conference could not have been such a success. His Majesty charged Mr. Hollis with a personal message of good-will to President McKinley, and with congratulations upon the recovery of Mrs. McKinley.

The reception was absolutely informal. The young Prince of Oldenburg ushered Mr. Hollis into the Cabinet, where the Emperor was.

Mr. Hollis is said to have been greatly impressed by the Emperor's grasp of the subject, and by his reserve mental force. During his ten days' stay he was warmly received by Count Lamsdorff, M. De Witte and M. Pobedonostzeff, procurator of the Holy Synod, and by other prominent men. One of the most influential statesmen he met while here told him that Russia would not wage an aggressive war, but would do all that was possible to prevent war between other powers.

Funston on Peace.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A special to the Sun from Washington, says: General Funston writes from San Isidro, Luzon, the following letter to a personal friend: "Prophecies made before election that the re-election of McKinley would be the death blow of this bandit insurrection are being realized to an extent that no one would have ventured to predict three months ago. The Filipinos of all the central and most populated provinces of Luzon, including Manila, have formed a political party known as the Partido Federal, whose platform is peace under American sovereignty."

England's Lost Monopoly.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Andrew Carnegie has an article in "The Nineteenth Century" on the industrial outlook in Great Britain. What is gone from England, says Mr. Carnegie, is its monopoly. There has been no retrogression. Altogether, the article is a rebuke to many British pessimists who have written on the same subject.

THE RUSH FOR NOME.

Seattle Steamers Can't Handle the Passenger Traffic

SEATTLE, Wash., May 30.—It is estimated that 600 men are in the city waiting transportation to Nome. "All sold out" is the invariable answer they receive at the transportation offices. The Senator, which will sail today, will have approximately 300 passengers, and the officials of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company declare that they could fill another steamer if they had one. The Senator has all the freight she can carry. The Centennial, which sails for Nome Saturday, will have in the neighborhood of 400 passengers and 1,500 tons of freight. A like number of passengers are booked on the St. Paul, which leaves June 8. The Valencia, which arrived in port from San Francisco yesterday, and the Humboldt are scheduled to sail Saturday. Both will have large crowds of people bound for Nome.

The four-masted schooner Balboa, operated by the Northwestern Commercial Company, sailed for Nome yesterday with 1,500 tons of general merchandise, 300,000 feet of lumber and two lighterage barges. The cargo is the property of the company.

France and Germany.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: On the return from the review of the corps of Guards on Tempelhof common, General Bonna, as the guest of the Kaiser, rode with His Majesty at the head of the Kaiser Brigade just before the color company. The Lokal Anzeiger refers to this incident as a proof of a rapprochement between France and Germany, adding: "Who would have regarded this as possible twenty years ago?" The Vossische Zeitung declares that General Andre's speech at Troyes did not show much fact at the moment when French officers are the guests of the Kaiser.

DOOM OF THE TROLLEY.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The doom of the single overhead trolley system in the United States was apparently foreshadowed by Special Master in Chancery Frank I. Wean, when he filed his report in the noted "Peoria Electrolysis" case, with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court.

Should Judge Grosscup approve the findings of the master in final hearing, the street railway companies of Peoria directly and all traction lines operating the single trolley system indirectly, will be compelled to substitute a double wire, giving a return circuit without using the earth as a medium.

Master Wean, after an exhaustive investigation and hearing of about three years, during which testimony was taken in many of the larger cities of the United States, rules that the current from the single trolley wire escaping into the ground, causes the decomposition of water pipes and that the Peoria Water Works Company therefore has good grounds for damages. He recommends that the injunction prayed for be issued.

South African Policy.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The prolonged visit of Lord Salisbury and Lord Milner at Windsor has started rumor about impending changes in the Cabinet's policy in South Africa. When England has 250,000 soldiers in South Africa the King naturally wants to know what is going on there and Lord Milner can explain the situation more clearly than anybody else.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 9c test, 4 ½-5c; molasses sugar, 3½c. Refined, quiet; crushed, 6½c; powdered, 5½c; granulated, 5½c.

ORIENTAL BUDGET

News Brought by the Hongkong Maru.

The Kobe Chronicle says: The Tsutsumi Bank of Osaka and the Tsutsumi Savings Bank, conducted in connection with each other, gave notice on the 20th instant that the business would be suspended till the 27th instant, for the purpose of readjusting the books. These banks suspended business during the recent financial panic, but managed to tide over the difficulty with the assistance of eight other banks in Osaka.

On the outbreak of the panic last month, the Tsutsumi Bank borrowed ¥500,000 from the Bank of Japan under the guarantee of the eight leading banks, wherewith it met the demands of the depositors, and had a surplus of some ¥100,000 in hand when the panic was over. But the withdrawals by depositors continued, slowly but steadily, while the amounts paid in were very unsatisfactory. Thus the money in the hands of the bankers gradually decreased, till the repayment of the loan from the Bank of Japan was rendered difficult, and even the continuation of business was a matter of doubt. The eight banks which had rescued the Tsutsumi Bank then again considered measures for its assistance, but on finding that the amount of the deposits in the banks, the withdrawal of which was demanded, stood at some ¥400,000, while the resources of the bank were ample to cover the deposits, even leaving a balance after paying all liabilities, it was considered better for the bank to suspend business for the time being and make a thorough readjustment. This would not only prevent the depositors from suffering any annoyance, but would save the ancient family of Tsutsumi from ruin. Mr. Matsumoto Junzo of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Bank, Mr. Machida of the Yamaguchi Bank, and Mr. Tanabe of the Sumitomo Bank, have been appointed a committee to consider measures for the relief of the Tsutsumi banks.

The suspension of the business of the Tsutsumi banks has affected some other concerns. There was a run on the south branch of the Osaka Savings Bank, and on the afternoon of the 20th ¥80,000 was paid out, and about ¥90,000 up to 3 p. m. on the following day. The bank is on a very sound basis, but the majority of the depositors are poor and ignorant people.

The Toraya Bank, which is also regarded as a sound basis, suffered a similar misfortune. In consequence of some one having distributed among the depositors postcards discrediting its solvency. It had to pay out some ¥470,000 between the 18th and the 21st instant. When it became known on the 21st that the allegations were baseless, the run on the bank was stopped.

The Kihara, Tanimura and the Fifty-eighth banks were also rushed by depositors when the failure of the Henmi Ginko became known. These banks paid out something like ¥150,000 in all on Wednesday.

The Toratomo Bank, which is actually a branch of the Toraya Bank, was rushed by creditors during Wednesday. The Furukuchi Bank, which has paid out ¥40,000 about since Tuesday last, was rumored to be in difficulties; but the Naniwa Bank is rendering assistance, and no danger is expected. The total liabilities of the bank are ¥187,000, of which ¥130,000 is for current deposits. The Fifty-eighth Bank was rushed on Tuesday and Wednesday; but sufficient funds were procured to meet the calls.

The Kobe Shimbun reports that Mr. Munekata, Hansenske, sole agent for the Onoda Cement Company, closed his office unexpectedly on the 18th instant, and went off somewhere without leaving word of any kind. His present whereabouts is unknown. The total amount of his liabilities at the end of March last stood at yen 233,000, and most of the notes were endorsed by the Onoda Cement Company. The company and some banks are understood to be heavy sufferers by his disappearance.

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